

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature; fresh southwest and west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial Page.

The Sun

AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 297.—DAILY.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1920.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THIRTY CENTS
WITHIN 300 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

STRIKERS DENY GAINS CLAIMED BY RAILROADS

Volunteers Help Movement
of Freight—More Police
Act as Guards.

PLEA SENT TO WILSON

Service Commission Says
Utilities May Be Halted
by Coal Shortage.

DOCKERS RENEW THREATS

7,000 to 8,000 Out Around N.
Y. and 5,500 in Philadelphia
District, Say 'Outlaws.'

The Pennsylvania, New York Central, Reading, New Haven and other railroads suffering from the "outlaw" strike announced last night that many of their men were returning to work and that the strike appeared to be on the wane. This was denied by the strikers, who said they were gaining hourly and that there would be a general walkout of all railway employees on Friday.

The principal developments of the day were:
A meeting of "outlaws" was held in Jersey City to consider means of spreading the strike to New York. As yet the local terminals are not affected.

A squad of police was assigned to each railroad yard.

The Public Service Commission wired President Wilson that unless relief measures were taken immediately the coal shortage would compel the suspension of public utilities in this city.

A strike in the West Side yards of the New York Central interfered with the delivery of milk in lower Manhattan.

Philadelphia strikers drew up a new wage scale which Gov. Sproul of Pennsylvania volunteered to submit to the wage board in Washington.

Cumden, Syracuse, New Haven, Wilmington, Baltimore and other centers affected are still tied up and under freight embargoes on all but perishable goods.

The citizens' transportation committee took steps to protect the transportation of merchandise in case the strike is revived here.

Longshoremen renewed their threat to walk out Monday and tie up the entire waterfront unless the coastwise strike is settled.

A batch of indictments handed yesterday to Judge James W. McCarthy by the Hudson County Grand Jury were the names, it is believed, of several of the labor agitators prominent in the "outlaw" strike in New Jersey.

Among those named to enter the jury room were James J. Hines, Democratic leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, and two newspaper reporters. Whether these three men were called in connection with the indictments the jury handed up could not be learned.

FLIVVER'S GROWTH DOOMS THE PICKLE

Farms Abandoned for Factory, So War Ration Impends.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, June 22.—Alas, for the sour taste of America. The pickle crop of 1920 bids fair to be only 40 per cent. normal. The citizen who was wont to plaster his roast beef with a thick coating of chopped pickles and the flapper who takes a few dozen of them for a nightcap will have to go back to war rationing.

The National Pickle Packers Association, in session here to-day, view the prospects for the season with a dubious and an unhappy eye. The shortage of labor and the abandonment of farms throughout the country are the causes. This appears to be the consensus among the thirty-five or more pickle packers, from rock-bound Maine to sunny California.

"In Michigan alone," lamented W. H. Cox of Jackson, "there are 18,000 farms vacant. Only 1 per cent. of the men remaining on the farms are under 35 years old. All the rest are going to Detroit to become automobile experts. The more automobiles we have the fewer pickles."

"Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana produce 75 per cent. of the pickles grown in the country," said F. A. Vickrey of Chicago, secretary of the association. "A sandy soil seems to be the best for them. Pickles haven't been cultivated very extensively on the Pacific coast, where they're too busy raising other things."

SHIP OFFICERS AID WIRELESS STRIKERS

Agree Not to Sail Unless Vessels Carry Union Operators.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Officers and engineers have joined the other shipworkers in their decision not to sail on vessels unless they carry union wireless operators, who are on strike.

Prediction is made in shipping circles that the port activities will be virtually at a standstill by the end of the week.

Election Day Strike Urged; Inquiry Begins

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Circulars calling on American workers to refrain from participation in the coming Presidential election and instead join in a general strike came into the hands of the Department of Justice officials to-day.

Investigation was ordered to determine the origin of the pamphlets, which are signed by "The American Anarchist Federated Communist Societies."

SIX INDICTED BY VICE JURY

Two High City Officials Said
to Be in List Growing Out
of Smith Inquiry.

MISDEMEANORS CHARGED
Accused Men Will Appear
This Afternoon Before
Justice Weeks.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury which has been investigating the District Attorney's office filed into the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court last evening and presented six sealed indictments to Justice Bartow S. Weeks.

While Justice Weeks would not reveal the identity of those named in the indictments or make known the nature of the crime charged, other than to say it was a misdemeanor, it was learned that among those indicted are two high city officials. At least one is said to be the head of a department.

No bench warrants for the arrest of the accused men were made out, as is usual when an indictment is found. Justice Weeks explained that the persons accused would be notified this morning to appear before him at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. To make doubly sure that the names of the indicted men would not leak out Justice Weeks directed William Penney, clerk of the court, to exert every precaution to that end.

Rumor had it that the indictments probably grew out of the numerous charges made against James E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney, since he began an investigation into vice conditions in the Fourth Inspection District, formerly in command of Dominick Henry, the convicted inspector. It had been understood in the Criminal Courts Building for several weeks that the Extraordinary Grand Jury, of which Raymond P. Almira is the chairman, had been delving into the charges against Mr. Smith and questioning numerous witnesses on different occasions.

Among those named to enter the jury room were James J. Hines, Democratic leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, and two newspaper reporters. Whether these three men were called in connection with the indictments the jury handed up could not be learned.

Before appearing in the court room last night the jury held a session at which several witnesses were examined. Among those named to enter the jury room were James J. Hines, Democratic leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, and two newspaper reporters. Whether these three men were called in connection with the indictments the jury handed up could not be learned.

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NO TEAM WORK IN FOLLOWING ELWELL CLUES

Police and District Attorney
Patch Up Agreement
After Nearing Clash.

SIFT OLD MATERIAL

Letters Seized in Home of
Von Schlegel's Friend
Ordered Returned.

SLAYER WAS 'DISCREET'

Nothing Disclosed Gives Hint
of Identity of Murderer,
Officials Admit.

Clashes between District Attorney Edward Swann and officials of the Police Department, contradictory and conflicting statements by witnesses, unexplained discrepancies and some startling new bits of evidence marked the continuation yesterday of the investigation into the slaying, twelve days ago, of Joseph Bonwe Elwell, noted card player and turfman.

The letters taken from the apartment of Miss Elly Hope Anderson, a girl vocalist, who was in company with Victor von Schlegel, divorced husband of Viola Kraus, on the night preceding Elwell's death, were ordered returned by Mr. Swann, who disclaimed all responsibility for the invasion of her premises by detectives.

Reports received from Minneapolis, where the young woman is visiting her parents, credit her with having said that Von Schlegel encountered Elwell several times in the short time that she spent with him at the Ritz-Carlton on the night before the shooting.

She is reported to have said that they first met in the coat room, and that while she and Von Schlegel were dancing on the floor of the roof garden they nearly had run into Elwell, who was dancing with Miss Kraus. She said that while dining they sat but two tables away from the party which included Elwell, Miss Kraus, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lawische and another gentleman, and that Von Schlegel had remarked to her that he seemed "unable to keep away from Viola Kraus."

Miss Anderson said, however, in her statement that it was her opinion that the remark had been made in jest, and that the bearing of Von Schlegel and Elwell toward one another had been most friendly.

A most curious angle to the case developed in a report made by the police to the District Attorney to the effect that, to the best of their information, the private telephone in Elwell's residence was sent last night to interview her. It was on the morning on which he met his death.

If this is true, it means that there was another person in Elwell's house while he was at the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic with the Elwell-Kraus party. It is possible, however, that this information is erroneous, as it is based solely upon the recollections of persons in the police force.

The provisions for the said Mary Kilm are to be deemed absolute and in no sense conditional upon the rendition of such services by her, he directed.

The codicil provides that each servant in his employ for one year or more shall receive \$100 for each year of service. The petition states that there are thirteen employees who are entitled to bequests under this clause of the codicil.

Four Executors Named.
Although Mr. Perkins resided and voted in the Borough of the Bronx, the Surrogate's Court in New York county was selected as the place to file his will. His friend and legal adviser, Lewis L. Delfield, his widow and his son and daughter are named as executors and trustees, to serve without bond, and to have absolute power of sale over his estate.

The will gives the executors and trustees unusual freedom in making investments, stating that they may invest the estate funds "without regard to the question whether such investments or real estate are deemed to be in the best interests of the estate."

"Oh, well, never mind then," Mr. Swann said, "if you don't want to come down," and he hung up the receiver. Then to newspaper men, who queried him about the trouble, he said: "A soft answer turneth away wrath. The reason why the murderer has not been caught is that he has been a very discreet person. He has probably taken nobody into his confidence. If he had we probably would have heard of it by this time."

Later in the day Captain Carey evidently thought better of Mr. Swann's request for cooperation. He appeared at the District Attorney's office together with Captain Thomas Walsh of the precinct in which the crime was committed, and spent upward of two hours closeted with Mr. Swann, after which the District Attorney stated that they were working in perfect harmony. He explained that his object had been to ascertain just what facts the police had been able to unearth in relation to the case, so that by going over the same ground. Newspaper men working on the case have observed from the beginning of the probe that the police seemed quite

Medal for Dr. Richard Derby.
WASHINGTON, June 22.—Dr. Richard Derby, son-in-law of the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has been awarded a Distinguished Service medal by the War Department announced to-day, for his services with the Army Medical Corps in France. Dr. Derby held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Second Division.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. THE GREENRIVER. Through comparative sleepers. Bookings close.—Adm.

Appeals to Belfast Made Against Taking Reprisals

BELFAST, June 22.—The Evening Telegraph issues an appeal to the citizens not to follow the example of London-derry, saying:

"We would appeal to those who may be anxious for reprisals to be patient. Nothing would delight the rebel party more than to see the city turned upside down by disturbances and bloodshed. To play into their hands would be a grave mistake. The bounden duty of every patriotic man is to support the authorities in restoring and maintaining law and order."

PERKINS ESTATE LEFT TO FAMILY

Will Filed in Surrogate's
Court Divides Property
Into 12 Parts.

BEQUEST TO SISTER

Secretary and 13 Employees
Provided For and Four Executors Named.

George W. Perkins, industrial and political reformer, divided the bulk of his estate into twelve equal parts, for the benefit of his widow, his son, George W. Perkins, Jr., and his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Perkins Freeman. His will, disposing of his estate, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court.

After leaving all his real property and the personal property in his residence at Riverdale to his widow, Mr. Perkins directed that the residue of his estate be divided into twelve parts and distributed as follows: Four parts to his wife, one part to his son and one part to his daughter, the other six parts to be held in trust and the income from this half to be paid in equal shares to his son and his daughter. At the age of 40 the son is to receive one-half of the principal of this fund. At the age of 35 the daughter is to receive one-fourth of the principal and the other fourth is to descend to her next of kin.

Provides for His Secretary.
Mr. Perkins bequeathed \$50,000 in cash and the income from \$150,000 to his sister, Emily S. Perkins. In a codicil, executed in 1918, three years after the original will was signed, Mr. Perkins provided a bequest of \$50,000 to his secretary, Miss Mary Kilm, who was in his service for twenty-seven years, "as an evidence of my sincere friendship and respect and of my deep appreciation of her long and faithful service."

In addition to this cash bequest, Miss Kilm is to receive \$8,000 a year, in quarterly payments, for life, the principal of the fund to revert to the residuary legatees upon her death. The testament indicates his desire to have her employed by his executors in settling his estate, but does not make her bequest conditional in any way upon such employment. "The provisions for the said Mary Kilm are to be deemed absolute and in no sense conditional upon the rendition of such services by her," he directed.

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WAR IN IRELAND LOOMS AS PERIL IF ROSS SPREAD OVER GERMANY

Commons Threatens Dramatic Action if Lloyd
George Falters.

PREMIER RUSHES HOME

Will Hold Conference With
Lord French to Plan
Future Course.

BRITISH LABOR RESTIVE

Government Fears Effect of
Applying Full Military Power
to End Disorders.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, June 22.—Premier Lloyd George is returning from the Boulogne conference to-night and confers with Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to-morrow, the latter coming especially from Dublin. Meanwhile, the House of Commons indicated to-night that it might take the Irish question out of the hands of the Government and demand radical steps which might lead to nothing less than war in Ireland.

The Government has already indicated that it is as yet unwilling to go that far. It is even unwilling to proclaim martial law generally. The plans so far only include sending as many troops as necessary to meet the spasmodic disorders, this plan being suited to the known disinclination of Sinn Fein to join the issue on a great scale. But the spread of the London-derry rioting or the House of Commons taking the bit in its teeth, it is recognized to-night, are the two elements either of which may precipitate a general formal conflict.

Still Hope for Peace.
On the one hand the Government shrinks from this extreme act, still hoping that either through the Home Rule bill or through labor conferences it will find some other and more peaceful solution, and on the other hand recognizing that a general uprising in Ireland, though ultimately futile would at this time be harder to suppress than ever.

The Government is fully aware that Sinn Fein's "army," numbering better than 200,000, has plenty of small arms, splendid discipline and fanatic devotion to duty and that it would be backed up by the entire population outside the immediate vicinity of Belfast once it became a straight out open issue between Irish and British arms.

It has been the task of Sir Hamar Greenwood and Sir Neville Macready to try to enforce order on the one hand while simultaneously refraining from anything that could be construed as political persecution, in the hope of bringing about a conservative settlement for the Home Rule bill. They have not yet abandoned this hope, though admitting that the ultimate settlement must be something besides the present measure. Furthermore, if it comes to open war they are by no means sure of the support of British labor.

Labor Party Restless.
The labor conference at Scarborough to-day went unexpectedly far in its declaration that the labor party would accept a relationship of Ireland to Great Britain like that of Cuba to the United States. Two difficulties still are in the way of this—one is Ulster and the other the insistence that Sinn Fein must be recognized as an independent sovereign state. It is on these two rocks that the feelers recently put out by both sides have been split.

The domestic political situation in England precludes the utter desertion of Ulster by the coalition Government and the House of Commons, in both of which the Unionist party dominates. This is the stiffest difficulty, as Lloyd George already has indicated that he would dicker with even Sinn Fein if they had a solution within the limits of no coercion of Ulster, no separation from the Empire.

COMMONS WANTS DRASTIC ACTION

Member Demands Martial
Law Be Declared.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, June 22.—Moving the adjournment of the House of Commons for the purpose of calling attention to the rising in London-derry, Lieut.-Col. Willard Ashby, Unionist, declared to-day that victory rested with the Government, and not with the Government, which appeared powerless to maintain the sanctity of life.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland and the Viceroy, he said, were prisoners in their own houses, the officials of Dublin Castle were equally prisoners and obliged to take exercise in the castle grounds.

Continued on Fourth Page.

TREND TOWARD MONARCHY SEEN OVER GERMANY

Fehrenbach Ministry Fell
Almost Before It Assumed Power.

LASTED HARDLY A DAY

It Focused Attention on
Monarchist Sympathies
of People's Party.

BUT OPPOSED REVOLUTION

Ideal Was Industrial Parliament Sitting Side by Side
With Political Body.

By RAYMOND SWING.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
BERLIN, June 22.—The negotiations which preceded the formation of the new Coalition Ministry, headed by Konstantin Fehrenbach, President of the National Assembly, which fell almost before it had assumed power, have focused attention upon the monarchist sympathies of the German People's party. At the moment the chances of a new Ministerial combination seem remote.

The German Democrats demanded as the price of their participation in the Fehrenbach Ministry that the People's party declare itself as against the monarchist agitation and in favor of the Constitution promulgated by the Weimar Assembly more than a year ago. "The latter was simple for the party to do, but the former aroused instant objections. The party leaders carefully distinguished between compromises to restore the monarchy and propaganda for the monarchist idea.

The People's party leaders candidly confessed that they preferred a monarchy to a republic for Germany, but declared themselves in principle opposed to any but constitutional methods to realize their ideals. The Democrats had to be content with a statement that the People's party defended the Weimar Constitution and would tolerate no attempt to overthrow the republic by force.

Wanted a "Chamber of Work."
It was feared by the Socialists that under the People's party there would be an immediate interruption of the consideration of the question of the socialization of industry undertaken by the last Cabinet, although it was considered unlikely that the Fehrenbach Government would undertake any step which could be considered an encroachment upon labor's rights as recognized since the revolution.

The People's party intended to ally the Socialist distrust of a Ministry in which big business had the dominating influence by its treatment of social problems. It hoped to win the support of the Allies by giving a safe and sane business administration which bolstered up industry and trade and repaired the nation's finances. Then, domestically, it hoped to recommend itself with a program bound up in the conception of a "chamber of work."

Industrial reorganization since the revolution has been in the direction of some central industrial body endowed with more or less autonomy, and parties of both the Right and Left given free rein to the development of this plan. The independent Socialists fought for an industrial congress which should be part of the legislative machinery of the country, and under the last coalition the National Economic Council was established by law.

To Decide Economic Policy.
This was built upon simultaneous and widely exclusive organizations of capital, labor and consumers in various branches of industry, which were placed under the guidance of a national council having the function of finally determining the nation's economic policy.

A "chamber of work" such as the People's party proposed is even more complete and extended, for it is an industrial Parliament sitting side by side with the political Parliament and having for industry similar powers. It was expected that the new Government would cancel the capital tax system and revert to higher income taxation.

The Fehrenbach Government also, it is said, intended to set up a stronger foreign policy than any Germany has pursued since the armistice. They would have been aggressive in dealing with the Allies and, while admitting among themselves that they must accept the terms of the treaty of Versailles, they would have lost no opportunity to contest vigorously for every possible concession.

LONDON, June 22.—The Fehrenbach Cabinet has collapsed owing to the Majority Socialists refusing to support it. This announcement is made in a despatch from Berlin to the London Times, sent at 10:30 o'clock last night.

"It is learned to-night," (Tuesday) says the Times correspondent, "that the Majority Socialists at a meeting to-day, declined to give a vote of confidence to the Fehrenbach Ministry. The Democrats declare that the conditions on which they consented to join the Government have not been fulfilled. The People's party also, it is reported, refused to support the Fehrenbach Government. The crisis therefore is again acute."

Kills Negro Who Steps on Foot.
GREENWOOD, S. C., June 22.—Because James H. Walker, a negro preacher, stepped on his foot and then struck him in the face, Pope McCarty, a white mill operative, shot and killed Walker at Ware Shoals, near here, yesterday, according to a statement made by McCarty to the Sheriff when he surrendered last night.

John W. Davis Is Unique, According to His Sponsors

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Among the supposedly minor booms that of Ambassador John W. Davis is getting a lot of notice. This is largely due to the refreshing modesty of the methods of his sponsors, who are a group of West Virginians. Even their "literature" does not shriek. This is a sample: "John W. Davis is not like Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Wilson or Bryan. He is simply John W. Davis himself."

If persons who are not delegates are permitted to address the convention, Davis will be placed in nomination by Gov. Cornwall of West Virginia, and the second will be Mrs. Junior Brown, formerly the actress Izetta Jewell, well known in Washington.

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PALMER CLAIMS '400 ON FIRST'

Says His Managers Assure
Him of Heavy Support
in Convention.

COX SENTIMENT GROWS

Indiana and Georgia for Him
After Pledges Are
Fulfilled.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, June 22.—Several more delegations to the Democratic National Convention passed through Chicago to-day en route to San Francisco. Gov. Cox of Ohio appeared to be the favorite for the nomination, although many McAdoo and Palmer supporters were in evidence.

Tom Taggart, National Committeeman from Indiana and chairman of the Indiana delegation